

Later from Texas.

The steamship, John S. McKim Lewis, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th instant, bringing Galveston dates to the 9th.

The nomination of Mr. Terrell, as Charge d'Affaires to Great Britain, and of Mr. Reilly, as Charge to the United States, have been rejected by the Senate, in consequence, it is understood, of the hostility of those gentlemen to the proposed incorporation of Texas into the Federal Union. A correspondence has been published between Mr. Donaldson, U. S. Charge d'Affaires, and the Government of Texas, mainly on the subject of annexation, together with a report of the House on the same topic. Mr. Donaldson expresses all confidence in the ultimate success of the measure, and earnestly hopes the people of Texas will not abandon it on account of the defeat of the late treaty. In reply, he is answered by the Government of Texas, that this question "will not be affected by any opposing or unfavorable action on the part of the Executive of Texas." Nine Bremen vessels have arrived at Galveston since the 1st of November, with an average of one hundred and fifty passengers. It is computed that 1500 German emigrants have arrived within three or four months, and many others are understood to be on their way.

Jose Antonio Navarro, the last of the Texas Santa Fe prisoners, who recently escaped from Mexico, has been treated with marked honors and attentions wherever he has appeared in Texas. The civilian says: "His father was a Corsican of good birth, and what is worthy of remark, was born under the same roof with that prodigy of the human race—Napoleon Bonaparte." Nothing definite in relation to the navy has transpired in the Texas Congress. The committee on Com. Moore's case had reported, recommending his restoration to office and the payment of his *pro rata* of the last year's appropriation. The difference between Gen. Green and President Jones has been adjusted. The Galveston and Houston papers express great anxiety for annexation.

Mexico—Interesting.

The El Dorado brought us, last evening, New Orleans papers of the 18th. The Picayune has news from Mexico as late as the 3d. That paper says that Santa Anna's letter of supplication for mercy, dated in his private prison, that it is one of the most humiliating documents which we ever read. He begs for his life as pitifully as when on his knees, at San Jacinto, he and the valiant Gen. Cos supplicated Sam Houston for mercy—a degradation which Gen. Almonte, in the same emergency, scorned with the spirit of a man.

In this communication to the Chambers, Santa Anna recalls to the minds of the members, in the most glorious manner, the services which he has rendered Mexico. He dwells particularly upon the actions of the eleventh of September, 1829, and the fifth of December, 1838. He repeatedly alludes to his wounds received in battle, to his mutilated person, and prays like a bound that what little blood he has left in him may be spared. He insists that in all his acts, from the very outset of the revolution against Spanish rule, he has had in view the interests and glory of Mexico alone; not personal aggrandizement. (Oh, no! he never once thought of himself while sending stolen money to foreign countries!) He admits that he may have erred in the adoption of measures, but he claims that all his errors have been those of judgment only. He acknowledges that the recent revolution is now consummated; he yields to the general will, renounces the Presidency, and is anxious to atone for whatever he may have done of evil by voluntary expatriation, and the consequent loss of property and of friends.

What will be done with the miserable coward in adversity and tyrant in power, is not yet known. A letter to the Picayune says, should he not be punished with all the rigor of the laws, another revolution against the actual government would no doubt be the result. The communications from the Northern Departments of Mexico are still replete with Indian outrages. The government continues to express a desire to repel the audacious outrages which have been inflicted upon the inhabitants of that distant section of country.

No progress has been made in the trials of the ex-Executives, Bocanegra and Basadre, and of the ex-President, Canales—*Cin. Enquirer*.

England and California.

It would appear from the following, which we find in a late number of the New York Journal of Commerce, that a scheme for progress between Santa Anna and the British Government, to put the latter in possession of that valuable territory bordering on the Pacific Ocean, known as California. The Washington correspondent of the above paper, under date of the 19th inst., says:

"I have this day learned, from an unquestionable source, that at the time of Santa Anna's fall, a treaty was in progress, and nearly consummated, for the entire cession of California, or New Mexico, to Great Britain, it only being defeated by the fall of Santa Anna. It seems that papers and documents were found on his person when captured, fully confirmatory of the fact, information of which has reached our government. It thus appears that while England was indirectly opposing the annexation of Texas, she was at the same time negotiating for the acquisition of a country still more extensive and valuable. San Francisco is said to be one of the finest bays and safest harbors on the coast of the Pacific. It is the possession of that fine harbor, England could command the commerce of the whole coast of the Pacific Ocean, reaching from California to the possessions of Russia.

It is said that our government have suspected some design of this character on the part of Great Britain, for some time past; but could never get hold of anything tangible on the subject until now. This news will necessarily create surprise and attract attention among our people."

San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po, and the Adriatic, is the oldest republic on earth. From a letter from G. W. Irving Esq. to the American Quarterly Review, we learn that San Marino is only fifty miles in circumference, and its population is about 7,000. The Republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and disorders which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number), who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice.

Who is James K. Polk?

This question, in the asking of which so many Whig spouters utter themselves quite ridiculous last summer, has at length been officially and authoritatively answered. On the 13th ult., the Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled together in the Representative Hall, and in the presence of crowded galleries proceeded to break the seals and count the votes for President and Vice President. After a careful calculation and comparison of figures, it was reported to the President of the Senate, Mangum, that James K. Polk was chosen President and George M. Dallas Vice President of the United States. Whereupon, Mr. Mangum had the indescribable mortification of announcing the result of the great contest, Henry Clay, and the brilliant triumph of the "Commons." James K. Polk. A committee of three was appointed to convey to Col. Polk and Mr. Dallas the official result. Messrs. Walker, Boyd and Burke performed this duty and received for answer, that the two successful gentlemen would cheerfully and gratefully accept their offices and faithfully discharge their duties. The question is thus settled.—*Nashville Union*.

Santa Anna in Mexico.

A gentleman just from the city of Mexico, informs that the city of New Orleans has been told that it is impossible for those who have not witnessed it, to conceive the full measure of indignity which is now heaped upon the head of the tyrant, Santa Anna himself, says that the treatment he received in Texas, while a prisoner, was infinitely more humane than that he experienced at the hands of his own countrymen. Every post, it is stated, every thing, in short, that might keep alive a remembrance of the tyrant, has been neglected, mutilated, and destroyed.—*Whig Examiner*.

Rail Road to Oregon.

Mr. Whitney's project lately submitted to the consideration of Congress for the construction of a road from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Oregon river, deserves attentive consideration. This continent from east to west, from New York to the Pacific at the Oregon River, is about three thousand miles wide. Of this distance we have rendered nearly one third easily traversable; by steamboat and locomotive we might go eight hundred and forty miles from New York to the further shore of Lake Michigan, with facility and despatch.

How is the remaining two thousand one hundred and sixty miles to be bridged? Mr. Whitney's project is an answer to this question. He proposes a railroad to be constructed from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Oregon.

That such a road is a great desideratum, requires little proof. The distance from New York to China, by sea around the Cape of Good Hope, is now about seventeen thousand miles, and the voyage there occupies from one hundred to one hundred and fifty days, from that to the mouth of the Oregon, is about nine thousand miles, of which three thousand traversable by railroad, would reduce the time to not much more than a month or six weeks.

That such a road, if it existed, would alone produce a revolution in trade, is very plain. Can it exist? This is the question which would stagger most people, but which Mr. Whitney is bold enough to grapple. He has recently returned from China, and in the east, men's minds turn to vast enterprises. He supposes that the road can be built for about fifty millions of dollars, or about twenty-five thousand dollars per mile, and is perhaps not very wide of the mark. To this he adds incidental expenses—in all about sixty five millions.

How is this amount of money to be raised? If we were England instead of the United States, the question would not be so very startling. Twenty or twenty-five millions sterling would there be considered a small advance for a project so vast in its design, so momentous in its objects. But, in our young and comparatively poor country, the case is very different. How shall it be done?

Mr. Whitney proposes that the government of the United States shall give him a tract of sixty miles west of the mouth of the Oregon, on condition that he makes the road. The road itself is to be free, or subject to only very light tolls, and the only benefit that Mr. Whitney is to derive from it will be the surplus of the lands left after completing the road.

Mr. Whitney says: "Being built from the public lands, the road should be free, except so far as sufficient for the necessary expenses of keeping it in operation, repairs, &c.; and your memorialist believes that, at a very low rate of tolls, a sum would be gained sufficient after all current expenses, to make a handsome distribution for public education; and as a part of the earnings of the road will be from foreign commerce, your memorialist begs respectfully to submit the subject to your wise consideration."

"Your memorialist respectfully further represents to your honorable body, that, from the knowledge he can procure, he finds that the lands for a long distance west of the mountains are of little or no value for culture; that through and for some distance beyond the mountains they would also be of very little if any value; and therefore your memorialist is satisfied that it will require an entire tract of sixty miles in width from as near to Lake Michigan as the unappropriated lands come to the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, in view of all the important considerations here set forth, your memorialist is induced to pray that your honorable body will grant to himself, his heirs and assigns, such tract of land, the proceeds of which to be strictly and faithfully applied to the building and completing the said road—always with such checks and guarantees to your honorable body as shall secure a faithful performance of all the obligations and duties of your memorialist; and that, after the faithful completion of this great work, should any lands remain unsold, or any moneys due for lands, or any balance of moneys received for lands sold, and which have not been required for the building of this road, then all and every of them shall belong to your memorialist, his heirs and assigns forever."

We have not sufficiently considered this matter to pronounce definitely on the merits of the scheme—but that it is of great national interest, and that Mr. Whitney deserves well of his country for presenting it so clearly to our view, is no question. The request seems a great one, but then as we understand it, Mr. W. desires no control whatever over the road when completed. He leaves it, when finished, a prodigious national work.

Then as to the grant of the land, sixty miles by three thousand, seems a "monstrous cattle" in the earth's surface, but a great portion of it is pure desert and another portion mountains. What the real value of such a tract would be, over and above the sixty-five millions of dollars which the road is to cost, we are altogether at a loss to say.

About one thing there can be no doubt, that Congress should order at once the survey which Mr. Whitney solicits, from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Oregon. While we are proceeding to lay out lands in the Oregon Territory, we may as well exhibit some prudence with our spirit, and take care of the means to protect our young empire.

We cannot but be brought to a general consideration. It is the idea of a bold and enterprising man, and pregnant, we are satisfied, with great things.

OREGON.—The following Message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, viz:

To the Senate of the United States.—In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th December, 1844, requesting the President to lay before the Senate, if in his judgment that may be done without prejudice to the public interest, a copy of any instructions which may have been given by the Executive to the American Minister in England, on the subject of the title and occupation of the territory of Oregon, since the 4th day of March, 1841; also a copy of any correspondence which may have passed between the Government and that of Great Britain, or between either of the two Governments and the Minister of the other, in relation to that subject since that time.—I have to say that, in my opinion, as the negotiation is still pending, the information sought for cannot be communicated without prejudice to the public service. I deem it, however, proper to add, that considerable progress has been made, in the discussion, which has been carried on in a very amicable spirit between the two Governments, and that there is reason to hope that it may be terminated, and the negotiation be brought to a close, within a short period.

I have delayed answering the resolution, under the expectation expressed in my annual message, that the negotiation would have been terminated before the close of the present session, and that the information called for by the resolution of the Senate might be communicated. JOHN TYLER.

For Oregon!

They are raising a company at Laurel, in this county, for the purpose of starting to Oregon about the first of May next. Some eight or ten, we understand, have already determined to go. Our friend, Joel Palmer, is taking an active part in the matter—he assures us that he will certainly start at that time. There is to be a meeting at Laurel on the 5th day of April, to make the necessary arrangements for the trip. All those in this neighborhood wishing to join with these are requested to report their names, and also attend the meeting at Laurel. Every one will have to provide himself with a horse and a rifle gun, and other necessities for the journey, besides money to meet contingencies of death of a horse, and also to assist in purchasing pack horses. It will take about four months to go through, should they meet with no delays. It will be almost impossible to return the same season, as the horses must subsist on the forage which they gather in the woods, prairies and mountains; and which cannot be obtained in the winter season. It will doubtless be a pleasant trip to those who can break away from business, home and friends, forgetting all but the wild, the grand and sublime scenery which will be constantly opening before them.—*Brookville, (Ind.) American*.

BOOTS.—Willis says that the ladies of Paris are in the common practice of smoking segars, and have introduced the practice of wearing "Wellington boots" with high heels. We have heard of the segars, but the boots are a new addition.

New States in the Northwest.

The Albany Argus has a letter from Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft (a gentleman familiar with the regions of the north-west) which makes it very apparent that, if Texas should be annexed, and the contemplated new States of the Pacific should be admitted, the United States it is a counterbalance for an equal number of States which must necessarily grow up in the rich territories beyond the State of Missouri, and reaching round by the head waters of the Mississippi to the great lakes. We make an extract from the letter:

"ALBANY, February 19, 1845.

"E. CROSSLAND, Esq. "Sir: While the extension of the Union on the south-west is under discussion, it may not be inappropriate to offer one or two suggestions, arising from personal observation, on the territorial area, North and West. With a road-map, and a few (say Nicholson's) hydro. m. pub. by U. S. Senate,) the area itself may be readily comprehended, with its relative altitudes, and the distribution of lakes and rivers."

"By dropping a line on this map due south from the head of ship and steamboat navigation at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, or the point to which this navigation will reach, at the moment the St. Mary's canal is completed, it will be found to cross the Missouri, at the city of Jefferson, the capital of the State. It is well known that the western prairies and forest lands, in their utmost fertility, reach the banks of the left fork of the St. Louis river of the Fond du Lac of Lake Superior. If a line be projected due west from this point to the Missouri, a line will cross the Mississippi in latitude 49 degrees 30 minutes, and strike the former near its great bend, below the Yellowstone, crossing, in this distance, a region of mixed forests and prairies, of a highly fertile and rich character, watered by numerous streams, flowing north and south. Few portions of America afford a more inviting region for the expansion of our future population, and it is an eminently suited to free labor. Indian corn, and all the cereal grains, can be profitably cultivated. It abounds in pure waters, affording abundant water power, and has a pure and healthful atmosphere. No part of the West is better fitted for the construction of railroads and canals. And when the upper Missouri and Mississippi valleys are filled with population, the products of their industry and the supplies of their commerce could, in no manner, find so ready a way to market, as through the channel of Superior and the great lakes."

"Two States, it may be estimated, will be organized on the right bank of the Missouri, above the influx of the Kansas, and between that point and the 49th parallel of latitude, and the Mississippi, the Lake Superior, north of the State of Iowa and the future State of Wisconsin. These five States will, to a great extent, find their outlet to a market through Superior, or down the Mississippi from St. Anthony's falls. It is by views of this kind, it is conceived, that the value of that large and little known part of the public domain is to be realized, and our true duties to posterity and the republic fulfilled. At least, the propriety may be indicated of dividing it, for the purposes of future settlement, at an early period, and before local and sectional interests have been formed, and thus added to the already existing question of boundary before Congress."

Oregon and Texas.

During the late exciting canvass, it is well known that no appeal was called out so much of the fervor of the masses as upon these mighty and far reaching questions. They were the clarion notes of the victory. Every American heart could respond to these appeals. The very words seemed indissolubly linked with the future march of American empire. The magnificent domains of Texas and Oregon seemed naturally a part of our confederacy. When it was clear that they could be drawn within our Union fairly and honorably, the great masses of all parties drew a heart, in favor of those issues. The more these subjects have been examined, the stronger have they grown in the popular affection. They are not the measures of the hour, but of the age. They are dependent, not upon the caprices of partisanship, but time and reflection have rooted them so deep among the people, that one may as well "dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes" as to oppose their final progress.

The election was decided in favor of a President pledged to the annexation of the territory of Oregon. The House of Representatives has promptly responded to this verdict. A law for the annexation of Texas has passed that body by a large majority, while the Oregon-occupation bill was carried through by a much larger majority.

These great questions are now before the Senate of the United States. Will that body pass them? Is not the eager question of all? We perceive that the Whig papers are calling loudly upon the Senate to defeat these bills. Even the Oregon bill meets with their most determined opposition. Their Senators are called upon by their party fealty to arrest this measure, which as they assume, will excite the deadliest hostility of England, and even our strong claims to a large portion of that Territory are ridiculed or denied. Herefore the whigs have pretended to oppose Texas, on account of the alleged extension of slavery, but their opposition to Oregon, which slavery is forever prohibited, is so manifestly at war with these pretensions, that the great masses of the people will believe that, either from a craven fear of England, or from hatred of a leading democratic measure, they oppose that which will be emphatically an extension "of the area of freedom."

It was remarked with surprise that, during the debate in the Senate of the United States, at the session of 1844, previous to the presidential election, the opposition to the occupation of Oregon, on the part of the whigs, was as determined as to the annexation of Texas. This shows that these two important measures go hand-in-hand and hang together. They passed the House together, and they will fall or pass the Senate together.

We have the hope that the whig Senate will not take the fearful responsibility of defeating these two great American measures. But if they do, the whigs—should they reject Texas and Oregon now, the final result will be the same. In spite of every opposition, Texas and Oregon will be incorporated within our Union. Of this we have no more doubt than that Wisconsin will be admitted as a State. If Texas and Oregon do not pass the whig Senate before the 4th of March, at the next session they will be most assuredly brought within theegis of our government; and in the House of Representatives, the whigs have heard of the member from Texas, and the member from Oregon.—*Albany Argus*.

Clay in 1810 and 1844.

What a difference is there in the language of Mr. CLAY in these two periods of his history. The following is an extract from his speech in 1810, in defense of the seizure and occupation of the *Perrido* line by Mr. Madison:

"The gentleman conceives it ungenerous (said Mr. Clay on that occasion) that we should, at this moment, when Spain is encompassed on all sides by the immense power of her enemy, occupy West Florida. Shall we sit passive spectators, and witness the interesting transactions of that country—transactions which tend in the most decided manner to jeopardize our rights, without attempting to do justice? Are we prepared to see a foreign power seize what belongs to us? I have heard in the most credible manner that, about the period when the President took his measures in relation to that country, AGENTS OF A FOREIGN POWER were intruding with the people there, to induce them to come under his dominion; but whether this be the fact or not, it CANNOT BE DOUBTED, that if we neglected our duty, we should be the losers. I REJECT THIS PROPOSED VIEW, and would rather, notifying BY YOUR ERRORS, will seize the occasion to get a place footing on your southern frontier."

Place this noble outpouring of patriotism side by side with Mr. Clay's letters on Texas in 1844, and we shall be unable to recognize the slightest identity of language or feeling.

Clay was a democrat then, and had not bowed to the god of ambition and mammon. His language was grand and noble, and most forcibly to the position of this country and great Britain at the present moment. The eye of the former on California—actually intriguing for its cession, and by intimidation, diplomacy and every species of trickery endeavoring to prevent Texas from being annexed to the latter! How strange it is that the flaming patriots of 1810, who were alive to the honor and the rights of the safety of the American Republic, should now, when we are so completely threatened by the same wily powers in the prosecution of their mischief!—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The United States vs. Europe.

If we contrast our system with that of the constitutional Governments of Europe, we shall perceive that the people of this country are as far from the danger of being influenced by official corruption as the people of Europe. In England the number of inhabitants is about 27,000, and the registered electors are 900,000, or about one in thirty. In France the inhabitants are 35,000,000, and the electors 180,000, or about one in 200,000. In the United States the inhabitants are 17,000,000, and the popular vote at the last Presidential election 2,442,553, or one in seven of the people. The expenditure for the civil government in Great Britain is about \$150,000,000, or \$16 to each elector; in France, \$38,000,000, or \$316 to each elector; in the United States, \$4,000,000, or \$1 50 to each voter. In France, the Government of the Citizen King is far more absolute and corrupt than that of the Empire. There are at the disposal of the King and Ministers 500,000 salaried offices, which are divided among the 180,000 electors, their families and connections; and the emoluments are graduated in the same manner, not only in fear of immediate removal, but constantly stimulated in his loyalty by the hope of higher pay. Under such a system the popular election is a farce; and when we are told that the nations of Europe are pursuing the protective policy for encouragement of "home industry," and the conduct of France is pointed out as an instance, we must consider that the people have nothing to do in that matter. The Government of France, the dynasty of a family, and the 500,000 dependents upon the throne; can preserve their position and oppress the remaining 34,500,000 people who have no voice in the matter, only by swelling the number of officials. The "protective system" enables the King to maintain, in the frontier districts 300,000 officials, at an expense of \$5,000,000 per annum, all of whom are electors and are a sure protection against the election of liberal members to the electoral colleges and the chamber of the deputies. These people are supported by the protective system, and will vote for destroying that system! The people of France, as well as of the other Governments, are aware of the destructive tendency of "protection," but they have no voice in the matter. In England, where the popular voice is so much more powerful, the Government has adopted a new approach towards freedom of intercourse. The United States on the other hand, are lending their support, not to the cause of freedom, but to that of tyrannical Government, through the influence of their example.

The manufacturers of France, whom the government pretends to protect, pay annually upon the three articles of first necessity, coal, cotton, and iron, a tax of \$130,000,000. For instance, the quantity of iron manufactured in France, is 430,000 tons per annum, worth at \$24 per ton, \$10,320,000. The same quantity of better iron could be bought in England for \$5,000,000; coal pays a duty of \$18 per ton, and in consequence the manufacturers of the West of France use wood at a cost of more than double that at which they could buy coal. They also pay a tax of \$3,000,000 per annum on cotton. As an offset for these excessive taxes a tax of \$40 to \$250 per ton is laid upon flax and cotton yarn. The balance of the "protection" account leaves to them a loss, but the system supports 31,003,000 officials at an expense of \$3,532,000 a year. It is to contentance and support this "system" that the United States adopt the restrictive policy. If the French people complain, their rulers have only to point to the "model Republic" as a proof that they enjoy liberty enough; and will they then go so far as to when the example is set them of 2,500,000 people going to the polls and imposing voluntarily upon themselves those fetters from which the people of Europe are burning to be free. The operation of popular intelligence, is, however, fast producing favorable results. The free action of a people untrammelled by governmental restriction, cannot ultimately be wrong. The great moral success of 2,500,000 people quietly casting their votes and electing a Government every four years, is a guarantee that the cause of popular freedom must ultimately triumph.

Tariffs and Treaties.

Under the above caption, the editor of the Journal of Commerce of the 22d inst. makes the following remarks:

"These two forms of law, by acting upon each other, sometimes produce very unexpected results. We have a reciprocal treaty with Belgium, by which we agree that goods imported in Belgium ships from Belgium shall be admitted upon the lowest duty at which the same goods are admitted in American vessels. Besides this we have a Tariff, which admits coffee free when imported in American vessels from the place of growth, but imposes a duty upon it when imported from other countries. Under the Treaty, it will be remembered that Belgium claimed that Java coffee should be admitted at the United States in Belgium vessels from Belgium ports, free of duty, though in American vessels it pays a duty. This was a most surprising demand, and yet Mr. Secretary Bibb found that the Belgians were right, and gave orders accordingly."

"We have a very strange result of a similar state of things in England. With England we have a reciprocal treaty, as with Belgium. Recently the Abolitionists have brought about a modification of the British Tariff in regard to sugar and some other articles imported from certain countries, for the purpose of favoring the production of those articles by *free labor*. Venezuela sugar was authorized to come in at 34s. per cwt. duty. One of the first things which greets John Bull, after the arrangement for free labor sugar from New Orleans, claiming admission under the Treaty. It would seem that the claim has been admitted, and that the sugar is in a fair way to pay the exporters, (a great house in New Orleans,) a good profit. This is an important matter to the sugar market, and to our Southern country generally; for if John Bull will take our sugar on this plan, we shall send it to him instead of cotton, and from the same plantations which now grow cotton. But he will perhaps alter his legislation so as to save Jamaica sugar, and we shall have to look to our Congress will do well to make coffee free under all circumstances, that our vessels may have a fair chance with those of Belgium."

"Since writing the above, we have met with the following passage in the London Economist: "It is no longer concealed, that much of the late talk about slave-grown sugar is about to be blown overboard by the Ministry, and that we are at last ready to have cheap sugar."

Banking in Ohio.

The Bank Law, as it is called, has finally passed both Houses of the Ohio Legislature, and came to us in one of the last numbers of the Ohio Statesman, spreading over twelve long wide columns.

In the Senate on Monday afternoon, Mr. Disney, agreeably to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill, and after some talking called for the reading of the title of the bill; and it was read and found to be a bill to repeal the act incorporating the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies.

Mr. Kelley of Franklin opposed the giving of leave; and the question being on granting leave, the yeas and nays were demanded, and were, yeas 20; nays 5. (Messrs. Hastings, Kelley of Franklin, Osborn, Perkins, Quincy and Speaker voting against giving leave.)

So leave was granted—and the bill was introduced and read the first time. Mr. Kelley of Franklin then moved that the bill be rejected.

Mr. Disney claimed that as leave was granted to bring in the bill, the question was out of order. The question being then taken on the yeas and nays, it was found that which is now before the Senate.

Messrs. Kelley, of Franklin, Osborn, Perkins and others sustained the decision of the Chair, that the motion was in order, and

The question being taken thereon, the bill was rejected by a party vote—yeas 19, nays 13, its first reading.

MODERN APPETITE.—"Mrs. Sprigs, will you be helped to a small bit of the turkey?" "Yes, my dear Mr. Wilkins." "What?" "What would you prefer, my dear Mrs. Sprigs?" "I would have a couple of the wings—a couple of the legs—some of the breast—the side bone—some filling, and a few dumplings, as I feel very unwell to-day!" Wilkins faints.

A Great Invention.

We have before alluded, says the Journal of Commerce, to a recent invention in England, which bids fair to revolutionize several branches of the arts connected with engraving and printing. A patent having been secured in that country, a description of the invention is given in the London Art-Union for February, which may be found below. We also insert the following letter on the same subject, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Wiley & Putnam:—

AMERICAN LITERARY AGENCY,

6 Waterloo place, Feb. 1, 1845.

ANASTATIC PRINTING.—Important Invention.—About five weeks since I had an opportunity of seeing a practical experiment in this new and extraordinary process; and as the patentee's arrangements were not then completed, he did not wish to have the invention prematurely announced. The practical details—such as much of them as are explained—are given in the Art-Union for February. The invention is even more wonderful and certainly more important than that for reproducing line engravings, as described in the January number of the same journal. It is sufficient to say here, that the writer having desired a copy to be made of a page of a newspaper with three illustrations on wood, the inventor engraved the type, cuts and all, and gave him six copies in less than ten minutes! The zinc plate thus engraved being capable of producing 20,000 impressions, and then of being re-engraved, ad infinitum. Thus an octavo volume, with wood or steel illustrations to any extent, may be re-produced in two or three days or less; and hundreds of thousands struck off, equal in all respects to the original. The importance of this great discovery can scarcely be overestimated; it is next to that of printing itself. Stereotyping will now be entirely superseded. The new process is infinitely cheaper, more simple, and more permanently effective. In original works, of course the types must be first set up and the plates first engraved: the advantage would be in the cheap and endless multiplication of copies. But for reprints of foreign works the facility afforded will be immense. We shall soon see how these improvements fulfil the promise they hold out.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—The Virginia Legislature have passed a bill granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, the right of way through a portion of Virginia. The law is, however, so restrictive in its charter, and is burdened by so many provisions, that it is considered extremely doubtful whether the Company will avail themselves of the grant.

The bill fixes the Western terminus of the road at Wheeling, requires the Railroad Company to reduce the fare on the Washington branch of the Railroad—gives them till the 10th of March, 1846, to determine whether they will confirm or reject the purchase of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad—fixes on \$214,480 as the amount of Virginia State Stock which the Company is to pay interest—and requires that the road should be completed to Wheeling in ten years from the passage of the bill.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, with more wisdom, is engaged in perfecting a bill offering most liberal terms to the Company to induce them to carry the road through Pennsylvania. Should that body see fit to grant an untrammelled right of way from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, it is not improbable that the liberal inducements thus offered will be accepted.—*Journal of Commerce*.

There were seven fires in Cincinnati on Wednesday night the 29th inst. The first alarm was given at half past six o'clock. It was in the attic of a building owned by Mr. Wiggins and formerly occupied in part by his office. But this was suppressed without much damage.

The second was the old Flouring Mill in Covington. It was almost entirely consumed.

The third was a brick dwelling on 5th Street—the flames were soon subdued.

The fourth was a frame building, and entirely consumed. The fifth was a carpenter shop.

The other two fires did not do much damage as the flames were subdued without the aid of the engines. Several accidents occurred. One of the firemen who went over to Covington on the ferry-boat jumped from the boat too soon and fell in the river and drowned.

Another one had his leg broken—a third was run over by an engine. It is supposed that nearly all these fires were the work of incendiaries.

INTERESTING TO WIDOWS.—In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania a decision of importance has been made. The application was on the part of a widow, who had married again, to compel from the executor of her late husband the payment of an annuity of two hundred dollars, left her until her son should be of age, "provided however that she remained his widow until that time; otherwise the annuity to cease." The Court ordered the payment of the annuity, notwithstanding the re-marriage. It was held that a provision for the payment of an annuity so long as the widow should continue unmarried would be valid, the provision operating only as a limitation, upon the devise; but in the case before the Court there was a limitation already provided, to wit, the coming of age of the son, and the other clause, directing the annuity to cease on the marriage of the widow, could be regarded only as a condition subsequent, and a restriction upon marriage, which the law disallows as opposed to the first law of our nature and to the interests of society.

THE SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.—There is a strong probability of the passage of a law by Congress for the employment of the Smithsonian fund according to the design of the bequest. The National Intelligencer of Saturday says that the friends of the measure in both Houses of Congress, and of both parties, are likely to unite on such modifications of the Senate bill as afford a strong hope of the passage in case they are able to get it up. In order to avoid any objections which might arise from its interference with other important business before the House, it is in contemplation to propose an evening session for the special purpose of acting on this bill. The compromise measure which is likely to unite a majority on this interesting subject, has been prepared by Mr. Owen, of Indiana.—*Phil. Public Ledger*.

CHANCE OF FORTUNE.—ST. GEORGE RANDOLPH, the full nephew of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, and who by the recent compromise of the claims under his will, comes in for two-fifths of \$125,000; was for a number of years, and perhaps now is, a resident of Fayette county, Ky. He married a second wife in Lexington, or its neighborhood, and was in moderate circumstances. He was a very honest, and highly honorable man, and all who knew him will be gratified by this turn of fortune in his favor. He was a printer, and has worked at his trade in many of the printing offices of Kentucky.—*Louisville Dem.*

ANASTAS.—Prof. Bushe's work on the resurrection, whether from the novel view of the author that the resurrection of the body is neither deductible from the resurrection of the soul, nor that the true doctrine of the resurrection is the doctrine of the development of a spiritual body at death from the bodies which we now inhabit—or from the ingenuity with which he advocates these startling positions, has excited much interest. The demand for the work rendered necessary the issue of another large edition, which has just been published by Messrs. Wiley & Putnam.—*Jour. of Com.*

JOHN FITCH.—This extraordinary man who was the first to apply steam to purposes of navigation, was confined on Prison Island, for some offence. While there he made himself a set of tools, with scarcely any means at his command. His tools were an axe, hand-saw, chisel, iron, wood-wedge, shoemaker's hammer, fore-saw, auger, green-stone, Jack-knife blade, and some old hoop iron. With three tools he constructed nine wooden time-pieces, 300 pair of brass sleeve-buttons, 80 pair of silver ones, repaired watches and engraved names. John Fitch was one of the most ingenious and contriving men who ever lived.

In Frankfort, Maine, Elders Stuart and Mansfield, *Millets*, have been sentenced to the House of Correction for ten days, under the charge of being idlers and vagabonds, going about begging, and pretending to a knowledge of the designs of Deity and of the end of the world, to the great injury of weak minded persons.

Burke says finely, jealous love lights his torch at the fire brands of the furies.

AN UNSOPHISTICATED YOUTH.—A correspondent gives the following laughable anecdote which he says occurred in New York some time ago. A mechanic who had a large number of apprentices, had occasion to leave the city for a few days